

Chinese, and pursue them, if they do not comply with their contract, as they see fit to judge it. * * * The principal reason why other sections of China do not come here is the enmity and the cause of trouble arising between the two sections or adjoining counties, as now here, and the greater ignorance of this country, because those speak a different dialect from the other sections of China."

If this statement is correct, as I believe it to be, inasmuch as there are some nineteen Provinces in China proper, and at least eight different dialects, it appears to me that there will be very great difficulty in selecting an interpreter who will be able thoroughly to understand the dialects of the Chinamen who come from various parts of China. Further on, in his evidence, he says:

"Not half a dozen legitimate families can be found in the Pacific States among the Chinese. Often women who have been bought bear children, who are cared for and treated as their children, care being bestowed to raise them, especially if males. The companies only know how many Chinese women are in this country, and they never tell, fearing an outcry. Few come, except from Chinese brothels, or raised for prostitution in China, which is a business there. On arrival they are sold to live with some one man in the city or the interior, or live in some brothel in the city."

And so on. (See pages 188 to 195 of the printed report of the Royal Commission on Chinese immigration, appointed by Government of Canada.) In that testimony, which is embodied in the report of the Chinese commissioners, I think there is sufficient to show that the Chinese women are not, like Cesar's wife above suspicion, and that there exists among the Chinese, both male and female, a very low scale of morality. The hon. Secretary of State, in his remarks, did not place any very great stress upon their immorality. In fact, if I remember correctly what he said, he gave the House to understand that their morals were certainly no worse than those of the corresponding grade of white men. That I take exception to, because I know, from living in a part of the world where they are to be found in great numbers, that their morals are almost beyond description. In fact, to thoroughly describe their state of immorality I should have to use language that would entitle me to be called to order; and I shall therefore not attempt it, but leave hon. gentlemen to draw their own conclusions. It is pleasing, however, to know that the legislation which has already taken place in the Australian colonies of Victoria and New South Wales to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into those portions of Her Majesty's dominions have been assented to by Her Majesty, and that with regard to the legislation we are about to adopt Imperial objections, as the hon. Secretary of State has informed us, have been entirely waived, so that it entirely rests with the hon. members of this House to say whether or not a particular Province, laboring under so great and peculiar disabilities as those I have been endeavoring to describe, shall have legislation which will remove those disabilities. The Local Government have at various times protested against the influx of Chinese into British Columbia; they have sent memorial after memorial on the subject, and the people have done the same thing; the municipalities have also protested against the influx of Chinese. Therefore, I cannot conceive that any more testimony is required to prove that the whole people, with very few exceptions—the exceptions being those who are interested in certain industries that require Chinese labor and who desire to get the greatest amount of work for the smallest amount of money possible—raise no objection to the legislation now before the House. In order to show the objection to Chinese in different parts of the world, the hon. the Secretary of State was good enough to refer to what took place in Manila some years ago. There he clearly shows that the Chinese were in the habit of making very great encroachments on the rights of the white people. To such an extent did they do this that the Spaniards, in 1603, massacred about 23,000 of them. Subsequently, another 30,000—because it is an easy matter for a population varying from 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 to supply the gap caused by the

Mr. BAKER (Victoria).

death, whether rightly or wrongly, of 23,000—came to that island, but these also, the hon. gentleman stated, in 1709, were expelled. In the spring of 1762 they came to the front again, and eventually tried to conquer that island. The hon. gentleman also referred to Java, Singapore, Penang, Malacca and the Australian colonies, and to the Acts passed by them. All these references clearly show, to my mind, it is utterly impossible to keep down the aspirations of the Chinese race; they show that if the Chinese have the opportunity to grasp (their motto being "that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can") as it were, everything that comes in their way, no matter at what sacrifice or by what means, they will certainly secure everything they can. What an unfortunate position would this place British Columbia in, situated as she is, so far from the centre of the Dominion. We have frequently in this House had it cast in our teeth that the population of British Columbia is very sparse; that, in fact, there are not more than 26,000 or 28,000 whites there. The hon. member for Queen's, P.E.I. (Mr. Davies) was good enough, on one occasion, to tell the House that the Province of British Columbia did not possess more than 10,000 white people. In that he was vastly in error, because there are certainly from 26,000 to 30,000 white people in that Province. Unless some such restrictive Act as this is put in force, there never will be, notwithstanding the closely approaching completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a very large influx of population into British Columbia. Unless the Chinese are first removed, so as to admit of the possibility of white people coming in, with a fair prospect of success in settling the Province and in labor competition, the immigration of this desirable class will not reach any figure worth mentioning. The Governments in Victoria and in New South Wales, as everybody in this House knows, have been allowed by the Imperial Government to restrict the importation of Chinese, and their legislation has had the desired effect, of not only keeping out that undesirable class, but of affording a great impetus to the influx of the population which it is desirable and necessary these colonies should have, in order that their development may be promoted. I have no doubt the same results will follow from the legislation which I feel certain this House is about to give us. The hon. the Secretary of State, in his remarks, referred to the matter of dress. He said that objections cannot be taken to the dress of the Chinese. Certainly not. I do not know that anybody in British Columbia has ever taken exception to the dress worn by the Celestials. On the contrary, the general opinion is that it is a very cool, airy, clean and becoming dress, to the fellow who wears it. The hon. gentleman says that exception cannot be taken to the way in which they wear their hair. I think not, because their head is shaven very close, leaving enough hair to be brought down and plaited in what is commonly known as the pig-tail. No doubt this fashion of wearing the hair is very clean, and more particularly when one of this unfortunate class is thrust into prison, it is very easy to keep it clean. The hon. gentleman also said no one could object to their religion. I agree with him that no one can take exception, because we know very little about it.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. Because they have none.

Mr. BAKER. They claim to have some, I believe. The Mongolian worships a god of his own, and therefore he has, I suppose, what *he is* pleased to term religion. It is not to be found in the evidence taken before the commission that anybody objected to their religion. I do not think that such a factor has ever been, in legislation, even the most unimportant question of consideration. Their mode of living certainly is a matter to be complained of, for the simple reason that they can and do live—or, rather, they exist—upon certainly not anything more extravagant than about 20 cents a day,